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Algeria, Morocco Soldiers Said to Battle in Sahara

Light Out the Kennel

ALGERIA, Jan. 27 (AP).—Algerian and Moroccan troops engaged in heavy fighting today in the first battle between the two nations since their dispute over control of the Spanish Sahara, officials on both sides said.

The official Algerian Press Service reported that Moroccan forces had attacked Algerian soldiers transporting medical supplies and food to Saharan refugees in the Amghar region between Mauritania and the Spanish Sahara. Moroccan sources said intense fighting was under way. Official Moroccan sources confirmed the clash and said that "apparently, there are many dead." The Moroccan said the battle took place on Mauritanian territory, south of Bir Moghrein.

Juan Carlos Extends Term of Parliament

schedule of Reforms

MADRID, Jan. 27 (UPI).—King Juan Carlos today extended the current term of the Cortes for 15 1/2 months so that the new government may enact laws to end the current general elections. The King's decree extended the term of the Cortes to June 1977. It had been scheduled to expire March 15 of this year. The King's decision preceded a major policy speech by Premier Francisco Arias Navarro to the Cortes tomorrow. A government spokesman said that Mr. Arias' televised speech will detail the new laws and constitutional reforms aimed at liberalizing the regime.

In recent statements, Mr. Arias said that his government intended to carry out extensive changes in the regime inherited from the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco. Tentative plans for the proposed reforms to be submitted to a referendum in summer.

The first step toward preparing changes was a request by the government to King Juan Carlos earlier this month to prolong the term of the Cortes for a year. The extension was needed to enact reforms before the next elections, the government said.

Under the present laws, only 5% of the 554 Cortes deputies are elected by popular vote. The remaining 549 are appointed by the king, who is advised by the Council of Ministers. The government request to the king was passed on to the Council of Ministers, a conservative body of 17 men who act as advisers of the king.

It took the Council 11 hours of secret deliberation over five days to decide on the request. Sources said that it took an office considerable amount of persuasion to get the affirmative opinion.

Leads to Press Called Violation of Accord

White House, CIA Accuse House Committee

By Nicholas M. Horrocks

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI).—The Ford administration and the Central Intelligence Agency charged yesterday that leaks of a House committee report on intelligence activities violated an agreement between the committee and the executive branch.

President Ford's press secretary, Ron Nessen, told newsmen that the administration and the CIA had agreed to a "voluntary" draft of the committee report in violation of the security agreement, which the White House understood it had with the committee. It raises serious questions about how classified material can be handled by Congress when the national security is at stake.

In a news conference called before he retired as CIA director, William Colby said that, under the agreement by which his agency supplied information to the House Select Committee on Intelligence, Mr. Ford should have been consulted before any release of secret information and his decision would be final in the absence of further judicial determination.

"The committee seems neither able to keep secrets nor its agreement," Mr. Colby said. He was questioned extensively in New York Times accounts of the House report. The report has not been released by the committee.

"From the draft of the committee report, I have seen and the news stories report, it is a disservice to the nation," he said. "By selective use of the evidence provided, by innuendo and suggestive language, the committee implies that intelligence has been deceptive and has no accountability and has not con-



HONORING THE COLORS—President Ford and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel pause during a rainy inspection of the color guard yesterday at the White House.

By Margin of 323 to 99

House Votes to Cut Off Angola Aid

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP).—Rejecting a last-minute plea from President Ford, the House of Representatives today voted to cut off U.S. aid to Western-backed forces in Angola.

The vote was 323 to 99 on the ban, an amendment to a \$80-billion defense appropriation bill. The Senate adopted the measure in a 54-to-22 vote on Dec. 19.

Expressing "grave concern" over the international consequences of the move, Mr. Ford had told the House in advance of the vote that without the aid, the U.S.-backed Angolan forces "will be destroyed by Soviet armaments and a Cuban expeditionary force."

But opponents, including House Speaker Carl Albert, said the President was making only a futile gesture in Angola.

"This is a typical Ford operation: Wave your hand, make a gesture and that's the end of it," Mr. Albert told reporters before the vote. In addition to Mr. Ford's warning, Gen. George Brown, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, told the House Armed Services Committee that a victory for pro-Soviet forces in Angola would be a Russian "masterstroke." It would give the Russians an additional base from which to threaten vital oil-tanker lines to the United States and Western Europe, Gen. Brown said. He noted that the Russians already have a base in Somalia and operate out of Conakry, Guinea.

He said the United States has nothing to match such bases. Mr. Ford declared the Angolan problem must be resolved by Angolans "and not through the

application of brute military force by the Soviet Union and Cuba." "I believe that resistance to Soviet expansion by military means must be a fundamental element of U.S. foreign policy," Mr. Ford wrote. "There must be no question in Angola or elsewhere in the world of American resolve in this regard."

The White House has given no indication whether Mr. Ford might veto the bill to try to force Congress to reconsider.

The cutoff applies only to some \$28 million earmarked in the bill for Angola, but congressional staff experts said the effect would be to cut off all U.S. aid.

A staff officer said the House Appropriations Committee was told by administration officials in secret session last week that only several hundred thousand dollars in U.S. aid is left, without the new money.

The President's aides told a House committee yesterday that the \$28 million would finance another five or six months of U.S. aid, during which time negotiations might be won for a peaceful end to the Angola fighting.

In Angola Fighting

UNITA Shifts Headquarters As Marxist Forces Advance

LUSAKA, Zambia, Jan. 27 (UPI).—Pro-Western nationalist forces in Angola, threatened by Marxist advances on their capital of Huambo, have moved their party headquarters about 100 miles to the east, nationalist sources said today.

The sources said the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) headquarters were being moved to a new base in the north of Huambo, a road junction controlling access to Huambo, Lufubu of the Atlantic coast and Silva Porto.

News reports from MPLA-controlled Luanda said the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

The Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), spearheaded by Russian tanks with jet fighter cover, has broken through the UNITA-held southern front at Ceta, about 350 miles south of Luanda, and is advancing along the paved road to Huambo, capital of the political coalition of UNITA and the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), according to Western news reports from Luanda.

UNITA officials in Lusaka said no journalists would be allowed into southern Angola any longer and those still there were evacuated today.

The reporters, who arrived in the Zambian capital early today, said shooting broke out at the Huambo airport when their plane touched down but they managed to take off without apparent damage to the aircraft. UNITA officials said later the shooting was between their own troops and a splinter group of the FNLA.

Western diplomatic sources in

Beirut, Jan. 27 (UPI).—Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam, encouraged by the success of his peace plan in Lebanon, drove home to Damascus today to report to President Hafez al-Assad.

He left Syria's army chief, Maj. Gen. Hikmat Chehab, and the air force commander, Maj. Gen. Najib Jamil, to continue supervision of the truce agreement which called for the total withdrawal of all militia forces by 1800 GMT.

Long before the deadline was reached, gunmen withdrew from barricades and sandbagged machine-gun positions in battle zones throughout Beirut, its suburbs and in other major towns.

Mr. Khaddam held talks with President Suleiman Franjeh and

But Aid Cut Expected Ford Welcomes Rabin, Reaffirms U.S. Support

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI).—President Ford, reaffirming "America's commitment to Israel's survival," greeted Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin at the White House today.

"Let us seize this historic opportunity to translate hope into reality," Mr. Ford said as he welcomed Mr. Rabin in the rain. "According to Jewish tradition, rain means blessing," the Israeli leader told 3,000 persons standing under umbrellas at the arrival ceremony on the South Lawn. He promised that his nation "will do all that can be reasonably done" to achieve peace.

The President and Mr. Rabin moved into the White House and went directly into talks that U.S. officials said would center on Mr. Ford's determination to get Arab-Israeli peace negotiations going and on Israel's push for continued multibillion-dollar U.S. aid.

Mr. Rabin's 10-day visit will include an address to a joint session of Congress.

Mr. Ford and Mr. Rabin met for 30 minutes in the Oval Office, in a notice to the press later, the White House said "the President and Prime Minister exchanged views on the Middle East situation, with a view to finding ways to continue the peace process. The President stressed the importance of these talks for developing ideas on how next to move as part of our overall consultations with the parties involved. He repeated his determination to avoid a hiatus in negotiations."

The President and Mr. Rabin "also reviewed various aspects of U.S.-Israeli bilateral relations, including ongoing economic and military assistance programs for Israel. The President reaffirmed long-standing American support for the security of Israel."

Aid Cut Planned by U.S. WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI).—The Ford administration has decided to submit to Congress a request for only \$1.8 billion in military and economic aid for Israel in the next fiscal year.

This would be nearly \$600 million less than Israel will probably receive from the United States in the fiscal year that ends June 30.

The reduction in the anticipated aid level from \$2.5 billion in fiscal 1976 to \$1.8 billion in fiscal 1977 came as something of a surprise to Israeli officials yesterday and led to expressions of concern on the eve of Mr. Rabin's visit to Washington.

The Israeli government was formally told of the administration's decision last week, State Department and Israeli sources said yesterday.

As Syrian Aide Leaves Beirut

Lebanon Truce Called 'According to Plan'

BEIRUT, Jan. 27 (UPI).—Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam, encouraged by the success of his peace plan in Lebanon, drove home to Damascus today to report to President Hafez al-Assad.

He left Syria's army chief, Maj. Gen. Hikmat Chehab, and the air force commander, Maj. Gen. Najib Jamil, to continue supervision of the truce agreement which called for the total withdrawal of all militia forces by 1800 GMT.

Long before the deadline was reached, gunmen withdrew from barricades and sandbagged machine-gun positions in battle zones throughout Beirut, its suburbs and in other major towns.

Mr. Khaddam held talks with President Suleiman Franjeh and

Premier Rashid Karami before leaving Beirut. He will return to Lebanon tomorrow to continue his peace initiative, government sources said.

Palestine Liberation Army soldiers, in full combat gear, cruised along the main highways but kept out of the rightist Christian strongholds.

The Joint Military Committee, made up of Lebanese and Syrian Army officers and Palestinian representatives, reported that the withdrawal of the gunmen went "according to plan."

"No difficulties have been encountered," the committee said. It sent representatives to the northern town of Kib Iyias after a reported outbreak of shooting, but said that the reports were false. After a meeting with all parties in the town, all units agreed to abide by the truce agreement.

"A deterrent force" was left in the town to combat any violations of the cease-fire, the committee said.

In Beirut, citizens poured onto the streets and traffic was the heaviest of the year. Most people flocked to buy food at shops that were reopening for the first time in weeks.

But banks remained closed and the central commercial sector, bombed and burned throughout the nine-month conflict, remained deserted.

Bands of small children—and some adults—looked the remains of stores in Bab Idris, once the heart of the bazaar section of Beirut.

FLA patrols, who have orders to shoot looters, did not move into the area where the streets are still cluttered with broken glass, bricks, fallen trees and power lines.

The head offices of the British Bank of the Middle East in Bab Idris were destroyed during the fighting and 500 safety deposit boxes looted.

Bankers said that money and other valuables estimated at millions of dollars were stolen. The roads were peaceful around the Palestinian refugee camps of Tal Zaatar and Jisr Al-Pasha in eastern Beirut with the end of a blockade by rightists. Supplies to the camps moved through nearby Christian areas escorted by Lebanese Army units and rightist Phalangist forces.

In the present fiscal year, the administration asked Congress for \$2.5 billion—\$1.5 billion in military credits and \$1 billion in economic aid, including \$15 million in cheap food imports.

That request is now being acted on in Congress and is expected to be approved by both houses

in coming weeks as part of the overall request for \$4.7 billion aid, of which about 70 per cent was earmarked for the Middle East.

The large administration request for Israel in this fiscal period evolved out of Israel's willingness, under U.S. pressure, to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Daniel Moynihan casts veto of the Mideast Resolution.

Britain, Sweden, Italy Abstain

U.S. Vetoes a UN Resolution On Mideast, Calls It 'Harmful'

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 27 (UPI).—The United States last night vetoed adoption of a Security Council resolution calling for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state and Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 and 1973 wars.

U.S. Ambassador Daniel Moynihan defended the U.S. veto by saying the resolution would have altered the negotiating framework "in ways that would have been seriously harmful to the future of the peace-making process."

The resolution achieved only the minimum nine votes necessary for its adoption in the absence of a veto. Britain, Sweden, and Italy abstained on the ground that its adoption would have altered the basis for Arab-Israeli peace talks established in Council resolutions passed in 1967 and 1973.

China and Libya did not participate in the vote because the resolution implied recognition of Israel's right to exist with secure borders.

The nine Council members voting for the resolution were the Soviet Union, France, Japan, Romania, Panama, Pakistan, Tanzania, Guyana and Benin (formerly Dahomey).

The abstention of Britain, Sweden and Italy blocked the Arab aim of isolating the United States from most of its Western supporters, who had endorsed the principle of Palestinian national rights. Arab delegates made no secret of their anger at the last-minute switch.

"The British are perfectionists at nasty jobs," said a Palestinian official. "It is their history."

A State Department statement released immediately after the vote said that any changes in the negotiating framework should emerge from negotiations "in the Geneva context." The statement called for the development of "a common understanding" on the future of the Palestinians, including "a reasonable and accepted definition of Palestinian interests."

Israel, which boycotted the debate, issued a statement after the vote calling the U.S. stand "an important contribution toward stability in the Middle East and the promotion of the process of negotiation."

UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim declared it is "absolutely vital" to continue negotiating efforts and said he will attempt to find ways to reactivate the negotiating process.

For the Palestine Liberation (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Pentagon Says It May Need \$30 Billion in New Missiles

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI).—The United States may have to spend \$30 billion in the next 10 years to replace its land-based missiles, Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld warned today, because Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles are getting more accurate all the time and "could threaten the survivability of the Minuteman force within a decade."

The Minuteman is the ocean-spanning ICBM the U.S. Air Force has put in sunken concrete silos in the West. One thousand Minutemen are deployed, and 550 of them are each armed with a cluster of H-bombs, rather than just one big warhead.

Mr. Rumsfeld, presenting the Pentagon's annual defense report today, told the House Armed

Services Committee that he would like to avoid building a whole new generation of land-based missiles to replace the Minuteman. However, he said, "a continuation of current strategic programs—even within the constraint of SALT" (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks)—by the Soviet might give them the ability to knock out the highly accurate Minuteman force which the American President might want to use for surgical strikes before resorting to all-out war.

Mr. Rumsfeld said that the U.S. "ability to respond to less-than-full-scale attacks in a controlled and deliberate fashion would be severely curtailed" if Soviet missiles kept improving while the United States continued to rely on the present Minuteman force. "Strategic stability could be endangered," he said.

The new defense secretary—who inherited most of the posture statement from his predecessor, James Schlesinger—stopped short of recommending a brand new missile-building program, a step that Pentagon officials said would cost \$30 billion over 10 years.

Instead, he told Congress only that "we must decide what to do about Minuteman"—a decision that could have a crucial effect on efforts to control the strategic arms race.

Options for President Ford and Congress include dropping plans to protect fixed targets such as Minuteman missiles and moving even more of the U.S. H-bomb arsenal out to sea in submarines, pouring more concrete protection on the Minuteman silos and putting larger missiles inside them; making the

next generation of land-based missiles mobile and harder to hit.

Mr. Rumsfeld today rejected the first option saying that if the Russians did not have Minuteman to worry about, they could concentrate on ways to knock out other U.S. nuclear forces—submarines and bombers.

Maximum Accuracy Also, Mr. Rumsfeld said, an ICBM's deployment in a fixed position on the ground offers maximum accuracy and control of the missile. "In a world containing totalitarian and autogonistic powers, vulnerable allies and possible increases in nuclear proliferation," the secretary said, "the capability for controlled and deliberate responses is essential."

Some Air Force leaders favor the second option—reinforcing the Minuteman silos and putting

inside them a missile with three or four times the throw-weight of Minuteman and an H-bomb in its nose that could blow up Soviet ICBMs in their silos.

Opponents of the idea of deploying silo-busting ICBMs contend that this would make both the United States and Russia nervous about losing their missiles to the other in a surprise attack. Rather than risk such a loss, it is said, one side's leaders might decide to launch their ICBMs as soon as their radarscopes recorded—perhaps erroneously—what looked like a missile attack.

In rejecting this "launch on warning" strategy for missiles, Mr. Rumsfeld said: "It has been and continues to be the policy of this department to design strategic offensive systems in such a way that they can either ride out an attack before being launched

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

In Recent Meetings

European Socialists Showing Loss of Sympathy for Israel

By Flora Lewis

PARIS (NYT).—Meetings of European Socialist leaders, including a restricted session in Paris this past weekend, have disclosed a broad and growing loss of traditional sympathy for Israel that reaches almost open support for the Palestinians in some cases. Last week, in an evident effort to reverse the trend, former Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban invited all the leaders to a July meeting at Beit Berl, in Israel. It is not yet clear who will accept, but Socialist officials said the invitation would surely embarrass some European leaders. Zionist movements have belonged to the Socialist International, with warm endorsement, almost from its 1948-century beginning. Mapai, the Israeli Labor party, was a member when the group was reconstituted after World War II, even before the establishment of Israel.

Now a combination of shifting sympathies and conflicting political strategies is threatening to isolate Israel's Socialist-dominated government.

Party, Regime Views

While European governments, including those headed by Socialists, have minimized support for Israel on the ground that they must have good relations with the Arabs because of dependence on oil imports, Socialist parties take a longer-term, more emotional view of policy.

The trend is not altogether because of Middle East issues. West

European Socialists are in sharp disagreement over a number of questions involving attitudes toward Western Communist parties, defense of the West and closer political relations with Third World countries in general. The Socialist leaders' differences could produce splits that might fragment the loose Socialist International organization. To forestall this, the International's secretary, Hans Janitschek of Austria, is preparing a proposal to establish a European regional group within the 37-member International and its 19 consultative or observer members. A regional group already exists in Asia, one is being formed in Latin America and one may be set up in Africa.

Analogy to Unesco Since Israel would not be welcomed in the Asian and African groups, which have Arab and Moslem members, formation of an exclusively European group would leave it homeless in much the way that it has become homeless in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

European Socialist officials have made no secret of their change of attitude. It is particularly true, they said, of Socialist youth movements. The Spanish Socialist party, for example, had to compromise in deciding its position on the Middle East between the frankly pro-Palestinian views of its youth organization and the friendlier attitudes to Israel of older executives.

"I can understand it, I was once head of the youth organization myself," said Manuel Gernacho of the Spanish Socialist Workers party. "A generation ago, we were all passionately pro-Israeli. They were the fighters struggling to establish themselves, create a home. The youth now sees the Palestinians as the strugglers who need support, the ones taking exciting action."

But there has also been a change of heart among the older leaders. It surfaced abruptly shortly after the Middle East war of October, 1973.

Mrs. Meir's Consultation Golda Meir, then the Israeli prime minister as well as head of the Labor party, asked for a conference of Socialist leaders in London "so we can hear the views of our friends."

It was held in November, 1973, despite Prime Minister Harold Wilson's misgivings, and 7 or 8 Socialist premiers attended.

According to Mr. Janitschek, Mrs. Meir spoke for an hour. There was no applause when she finished. Mr. Wilson, in the chair, asked for other speakers and no one volunteered. After a break, Willy Brandt of West Germany took the floor to criticize Mrs. Meir for ignoring European warnings to negotiate with the Arabs and for straining European friendship for Israel.

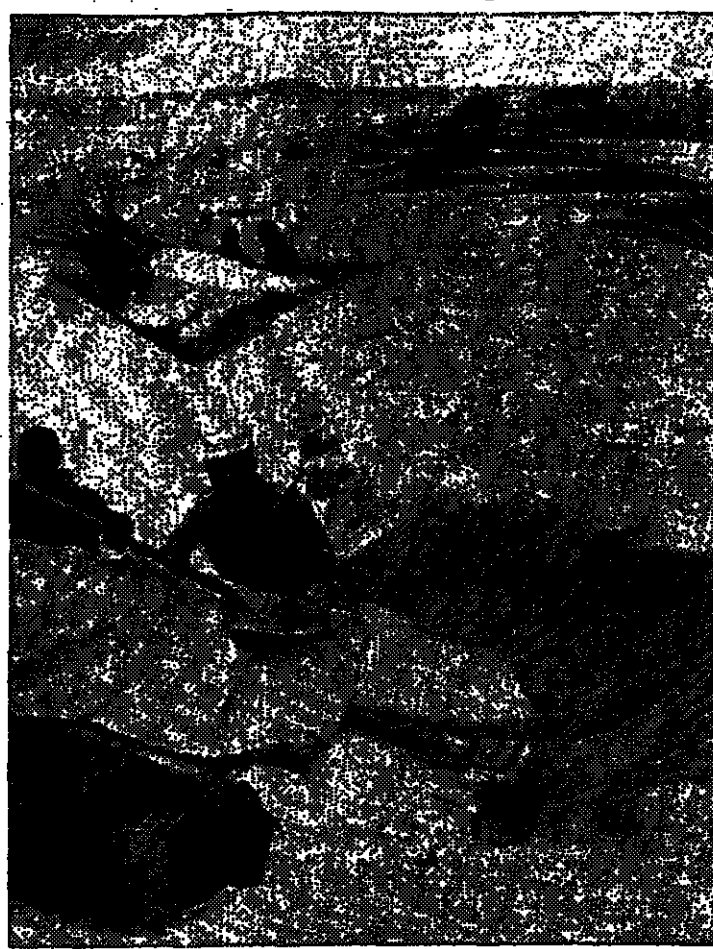
There were many similar speeches. "Wilson was the only one who stood up for her. She was shattered," Mr. Janitschek said.

Moro May Form Minority Cabinet ROME, Jan. 27 (AP).—Italy's government crisis went into its 21st day today as Premier-Designate Aldo Moro tried to form a minority government to face increasing strikes.

Mr. Moro, a Christian Democrat, met with leaders of his own party in his efforts to forge an all-Christian Democratic government which could act as a stop-gap administration to lead to early parliamentary elections.

Meanwhile, about 15 million construction workers struck throughout Italy to press demands for a new work contract and government action to create jobs. Italy's unemployment is put at 7 per cent of its 20-million work force.

Soviet Maneuvers Begin MOSCOW, Jan. 27 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has started full-scale army and air force maneuvers near the border with Turkey. Western observers will attend the maneuvers for the first time.



DIGGING IN—MPLA troops set up a makeshift camp on an unidentified beach along the Atlantic coast of Angola.

Israel Sees Syria as Moving To Eventually Annex Lebanon

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, Jan. 27 (NYT).—The cease-fire and political compromise reached last week in Lebanon represents, in the opinion of Israeli officials and analysts, a thinly camouflaged move by Syria to expand its influence over Lebanon.

The long-term Syrian goal, in the Israeli view, is the eventual annexation of Lebanon, which was considered part of greater Syria before World War I.

In the shorter run, however, the Israelis expect Damascus to continue to maneuver and exploit the communal differences in Lebanon in order to advance Syrian influence over events there. As a result, the expectation here is more fighting, once the Christian community has caught its breath and has had time to appreciate fully the consequences of the political changes proposed by the Syrian negotiators.

"The ingredients for more fighting are still there," a senior Israeli specialist in Arab affairs said yesterday. "When and whether it comes depends on what the Syrians do next."

Western diplomats here believe that Israeli intervention still remains a possibility, especially if a new round of fighting develops. The Israelis held back during the last round mainly because of U.S. warnings and a desire not to poison the atmosphere before the 11-day visit to the United States by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, which began yesterday.

After that visit, however, and after Congress has acted on Israel's pending \$2.3-billion aid request, the government will have considerably more freedom of action on Lebanon. Noting this yesterday, a senior military source stressed that Israel's basic warning remains unchanged: It will not permit overt and direct Syrian intervention in the internal affairs of Lebanon.

Somewhat grudgingly, Israeli officials concede that Syria has skillfully maneuvered around the conditions of that warning by intervening indirectly through the Palestinian forces sent into Lebanon.

Military Balance About 3,000 men, four to five battalions of the Syrian-based Palestine Liberation Army, are estimated to have moved across the frontier from Syria during the week before the cease-fire. As the only mobile, properly equipped force in the country not tied down with regional defense duties, the Palestinian army units appear to have tipped the military balance in favor of the Moslem leftist side.

"The Syrians have won this round," an Israeli official said yesterday. "They made the most of the situation and have greatly increased their influence in Lebanon and their standing in the Arab world."

The major unanswered question now, from the Israeli point of view, is what role the Palestine Liberation Army units and the Palestinian guerrilla organizations will play in Lebanon. Again, this depends largely on the Syrians and the amount of freedom they intend to grant the Palestinians.

Turkish Unit Kills 3 in Gunfight ANKARA, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—Security forces killed three suspected leftist guerrillas in eastern Turkey yesterday during a three-hour gun battle, the bloodiest incident in three months of political violence that has claimed 25 lives.

Local officials near the town of Malatya said that the three men, believed to be Palestinian-trained members of the self-styled Turkish People's Liberation Army-C, were surrounded in a river bed but refused to surrender.

The guerrillas, alleged to have murdered two policemen in Malatya five days ago, opened fire on security forces and were subdued by about 500 police, commando and gendarmic troops, the officials added.

Wrong Man PARIS, Jan. 27 (NYT).—In the issue of Jan. 22, this newspaper published a UPI photograph whose caption wrongly identified a portrait on a poster as that of Lebanese President Suleiman Frangieh. It was a portrait of Pierre Gemayel, leader of the Phalangist party.

Offsetting Dependence on Russia

MPLA Seems Set to Renew U.S. Technological Relations

By Caryle Murphy

LUANDA, Angola, Jan. 27 (WP).—The near-triumphant Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) seems to be reopening the door to U.S. technology in an apparent effort to avoid exclusive dependence on the Soviet Union.

MPLA spokesmen have always insisted that it is a mistake to assume that the movement is firmly in the Soviet camp. Some of them have pleaded against U.S. actions that would force them into that position.

Sources in the MPLA government here say talks recently took place in Nigeria, between an MPLA official and representatives of the Cabinda Gulf Oil Co., which the U.S. State Department forced to stop operations in Angola last year.

However, a spokesman for Gulf in Washington said, "We have not held any talks with the MPLA since Gulf closed its Cabinda operation in November."

Permits sought The sources said Boeing, which withdrew its technicians from Angola last year partly because of State Department pressure, has cabled the MPLA for instructions on obtaining permits for re-entry.

There are no firm indications so far of any change in official U.S. policy toward the Marxist MPLA government, which is fighting two U.S.-backed nationalist factions in the civil war. But the discussions with U.S. firms would suggest some possibility of a change, particularly in the light of a December memorandum, which said that U.S. companies could not renew technical assistance without U.S. government approval.

In Washington, State Department sources said they had no immediate information on a change in MPLA policy toward Washington, "but quite possibly they were never entirely closed to us." As for the U.S. attitude, "We have never been out to get the Popular Movement," a source

said. "What we opposed was the Soviet intervention."

An MPLA source has disclosed here that in Washington on Dec. 11 he was read a five-point memo by a Boeing official and was told it "represented the feelings not only of the State Department but also of the Ford administration."

The memo said, in part: "The MPLA would do well to heed advice that no government can plan reconstruction in postwar Angola without American and Western help."

"No government can obtain the technological and financial resources to stimulate economic development without official American consent."

"As anyone should be aware, access to sophisticated technology is a privilege. The case of Boeing is just one, but a good example of the advantages of having access to American technology."

The MPLA official said he considered the memo arrogant, but its contents apparently have not discouraged some Popular Movement leaders. Observers here agree that there are differences of opinion within the MPLA on relations with the United States. But it appears that those favoring opening lines of communication have the upper hand.

Ties Discussed A visit here by an aide to Sen. John Tunney, D-Calif., has been used by the MPLA to convey its desire to reopen relations with Washington. Sen. Tunney's aide, Mark Moran, met with several top MPLA government officials. He indicated the officials favored a renewal of relations with the United States.

The MPLA minister of economic planning, Carlos Rocha, said in an interview, "It appears that the attitude of the American Congress is not that hostile to our republic. Now this is very important." Mr. Rocha said: "We think that [in 1978] we will be signing some agreements for companies to open in our republic."

Government officials say the MPLA plans to invite several U.S. senators to Angola in the near future.

Members of an MPLA delegation that visited New York in October said they made it clear to U.S. government officials and U.S. banks that they want continued Western and U.S. economic relations.

MPLA officials said telephone conversations with Boeing officials gave them hope that the U.S. government may soon lift export restrictions on two 737 jets ordered last year.

ICBM Report By Pentagon (Continued from Page 1) or, if launched on warning, can be reliably recalled, as in the case of U.S. alert bombers.

The third option—new, mobile missiles on land—has been posed by experts who say their size would be limited and the Russians' spy satellites could easily keep track of them, making them vulnerable despite their comparatively small size.

As another hedge against Minuteman becoming more vulnerable, defense officials said they are assuming that the Navy will build more than the 10 Trident submarines—each with 24 missiles—projected in previous budgets.

Mr. Rumsfeld said today: "No nation has a greater stake in the avoidance of nuclear war than this one. The main challenge is not when and how to use nuclear weapons—although we cannot ignore their possible use—but how to deter the use of nuclear weapons by others without the sacrifice of U.S. rights and interests."

The Pentagon budget request for the fiscal year starting next Oct. 1 is \$100.1 billion, an increase of almost \$8 billion over the current fiscal year.



Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Castro at the airport.

Havana Welcomes Trudeau

HAVANA, Jan. 27 (AP).—Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau had a first round of talks with Premier Fidel Castro today during a visit that began with a warm airport greeting by crowds of Cubans last night.

In a brief meeting with reporters after his arrival, Mr. Trudeau scoffed at critics in Canada who charged that his three-day visit at this time implies approval of Cuba's sending troops to Angola.

Mr. Trudeau said his visits to other countries, including the Soviet Union and China, never implied approval of everything those governments did.

He said, "We do not think intervention by outside countries is a good thing," but told reporters he did not expect the Angolan situation to be a major topic in his talks with Mr. Castro.

Mr. Trudeau was greeted at the airport by Mr. Castro and an estimated 120,000 cheering spectators lined the motorcade route into town. Interspersed among billboards carrying revolutionary slogans were signs in Spanish, English and French welcoming Mr. Trudeau.

A portrait of Mr. Trudeau covered three stories of a terminal building at the airport.

Mr. Trudeau came to Cuba following an official visit to Mexico. He is scheduled to travel later in the week to Venezuela.

200 Black Ex-GIs Planning To Go to Angola, Fight MPLA (Continued from Page 1) go to war again," said Mr. Mitchell, 35, who served two tours of duty in Vietnam. "But it's easy to stand on a soap and scream and yell about it. I can speak out about something, then you can fight for y'all."

"I feel closer to this situation than I did in Vietnam," he said. "One of Mr. Mitchell's recruits, Clifford Harris Jr., a research and messenger for a Washington law firm, said: 'I've been talking about this thing for a long time and I'm ready to go now.'"

"I know the side I am going to be on," said Mr. Harris, 38, who was wounded while serving with the American Division in Vietnam. "That only makes me want to go all the more today. Now."

Last month, CORE chairman Roy Innis acknowledged he was interested in recruiting his American veterans for combat in Angola, but he denied they would be mercenaries.

"The veterans we hoped recruit would be available to use as a buffer force in case there is a cease-fire," he said. "I want Afro-Americans to come to a more aggressive front in African affairs. Mr. Innis said: 'Unless we, as Afro-Americans, have a more forceful say in affairs affecting the [African] continent, we will become another Southeast Asia.'"

He called so much on American involvement in Cuba and look at what they're doing. Mr. Mitchell said: "They're showing Communism down throats of Africans."

"It would be different if I over there," Mr. Mitchell said. "I feel I have the right. [Angolans] are my brothers."

Fulbright Listed As Official Agent Of Arab Emirate WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP).—Former Sen. J.W. Fulbright, Ark., has registered with the Justice Department as the official agent for seven Arab sheikdoms. The Justice Department said today that Mr. Fulbright listed as legal counsel for United Arab Emirates, countries which share an embassy in Washington.

Mr. Fulbright, former chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, was defeated in a 1974 Democratic primary election in Arkansas. He has joined Hogan and Harris, a Washington law firm.

Papers on file with the Justice Department show the Arab states retained Hogan and Harris an annual fee of \$25,000 to provide them "advice and guidance." As chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Fulbright led a successful effort in 1966 to make agents of foreign countries accountable.

The United Arab Emirates is composed of Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Ajman, Ras al-Khaimah, Sharjah, Umm al-Qaiwain and Rujayh.

Decorated by Egypt CAIRO, Jan. 27 (AP).—Mr. Fulbright has been awarded Egypt's Order of the Republic, the country's second-highest decoration. The report said President Sadat was pleased to honor the former U.S. official to recommend recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

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Syrian Move in Lebanon Affects Sadat Role

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Jan. 27 (NYT).—Western diplomats here felt that Syria's demonstrated ability to assert power over the Lebanese and the Palestinians has further weakened President Anwar Sadat's power to influence events in the Middle East in coming months.

Mr. Sadat has been the most outspoken voice for "moderation" in the area, but his voice has been muted since the Syrians, Palestinians and others took violent exception to his signing of the U.S.-sponsored disengagement agreement with Israel last September.

A Western ambassador said yesterday, "Egypt has long been the most powerful country in the Arab world. Everybody in the area assumed that nothing, good or bad, could happen without the Egyptians. To find themselves so utterly on the sidelines in such an important event, must have been a galling experience."

Egyptian feelings have been made clear in the press and in some official statements.

Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy in a statement welcomed the Syrian-sponsored cease-fire in Lebanon, but in a pointed dig at Syria, added that a similar cease-fire could have been obtained several months ago if the political movers had desired it.

This was an obvious echo of earlier Egyptian charges that the Syrians had exploited and perhaps had even inspired the Lebanese crisis for their own purposes. Syria has made similar charges against Egypt.

Politicians between the two capitals have been exacerbated by the fact that Mr. Fahmy and Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam have come to harbor a deep personal dislike for each other, according to sources in frequent contact with both.

Mr. Sadat, it is felt here, is in need of new evidence that his policy of "moderation" and of relying on U.S. support can bring results.

Release of Todd Urged by Nkomo

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Jan. 27 (AP).—Black nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo called on the Rhodesian government today to release all political detainees, including former Prime Minister Garfield Todd.

The appeal was made at a press conference here after the release of two other leading African nationalists, John Chirisa and Arthur Chabanguwa.

His aides told newsmen there are at least 560 political prisoners—mostly blacks—being held in Rhodesia. Mr. Nkomo specifically called for the release of Mr. Todd, who was restricted to his ranch four years ago for his activities in support of black nationalists in Angola.

"I thought I'd never want to see Todd again," he said.

"The recruitment drive is speeding up and my phone is jumping off the hook," said Mr. Mitchell, who reached many of his prospects through classified advertisements that ran in local newspapers last weekend. "We'll be ready to go."

Mr. Mitchell said his recruiting began in early November and was accelerated after he received a commitment last week from the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) to provide transportation to Angola.

"I thought I'd never want to see Todd again," he said.

Rich, Poor Nations Set Feb. 11 For World Economic Session

PARIS, Jan. 27 (UPI)—The last procedural obstacles to an unprecedented rich nation-poor nation conference to negotiate "a new world economic order" were overcome today. The conference is scheduled to begin Feb. 11.

At the close of a two-day preparatory meeting to negotiate guidelines for commissions on energy, raw materials, finance and development aid, Canadian External Affairs Minister Allan Rock said, "We have reached total agreement and the commissions will start their work on schedule."

When the talks open, 19 nations representing developing and oil-producing countries will join eight representatives of the industrialized world on the commissions for work that could take more than a year to complete.

List of 'tallies'

The eight industrial and Third World co-chairmen for the commissions met here with the conference's two co-chairmen, Venezuelan Minister of International Affairs Manuel Perez-Guerra and Mr. Rock, to negotiate a compromise on the long list of guideline recommendations submitted by Third World countries.

Diplomatic sources said that a major point of contention between the delegates from the industrial nations and the Third World nations, the timetables for the commissions, was left unresolved and would again be taken up when the conference opened.

Meanwhile, finance ministers of the 13 Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries today virtually completed work on the financing of a \$1-billion fund which will provide low-interest loans to the world's poorest nations.

Venezuela was the first OPEC member to announce its share. Its delegation said that Caracas will contribute \$100 million to the fund which will help nations classed by the United Nations as the most underprivileged.

Diplomats attending the two-day meeting here said that they feared some developing nations might consider the fund insufficient, compared to the large revenue of most oil-producing nations.

The finance ministers were reported to have also studied other problems confronting their organization. Iran recently suggested that OPEC might increase prices of crude oil again by the middle of the year.



Mr. Netvestny and the Khrushchev bust in 1974 photograph.

Soviet to Let 'Khrushchev's Sculptor' Exit

By Peter Onos

MOSCOW, Jan. 27 (UPI)—Soviet authorities reversed themselves today and promised Ernst Netvestny, one of the country's leading sculptors, that he will be allowed to emigrate soon.

Mr. Netvestny's application was denied last July and his summons to the visa office this morning came as a surprise. "It was polite, formal and quick," he said later.

Although less well known in

the West than exiled author Alexander Solzhenitsyn, sculptor Netvestny was for many years a major figure on the Moscow cultural scene. However, since declaring last March that he intended to leave, he has been in limbo—no longer part of his former world, but not yet in any other.

"I am very happy that once again I will be able to think of my problems as an artist," Mr. Netvestny remarked in an interview. "Instead of the bureaucratic and political problems that have occupied me for almost a year."

The granting of the visa for Mr. Netvestny and several recent actions may represent some softening of Soviet policy on emigration. Regulations have been changed to make visa applications simpler and cheaper, and in the last few weeks Leonid Plyusch and Alexander Lunts, two prominent dissidents, have received exit permission.

Mr. Netvestny, 50, is half Jewish and has been promised a visa for Israel, but he said today that he has not decided where to settle. His motivation for leaving the Soviet Union has always been

primarily a desire to see the work of other famous sculptors firsthand and enhance the breadth of his own output.

In the West, Mr. Netvestny is best known for his public debate in 1962 with Nikita Khrushchev, then premier, who said that modern art is only for "the walls of urinals." After Khrushchev's death, however, his family had the sculptor make the headstone for the former leader's grave here.

Argentina Postpones General Elections

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 27 (UPI)—Argentina's general elections, which had been pushed up by five months to Oct. 17, have been postponed because of complaints from the opposition about the connotations of the date. Interior Minister Roberto Ares said yesterday.

Mr. Ares said, in a televised interview, "The elections will not be held on Oct. 17. He said a new date would be announced within a month. Known as 'Loyalty Day,' October 17 is celebrated by Peronists to commemorate the day in 1945 when the late President Juan Peron gained power.

Peking Envoy in Bangkok

BANGKOK, Jan. 27 (UPI)—Chai Tse-min, the first ambassador to Thailand from China since World War II, has taken up residence in Bangkok.

Wild Dogs Replacing Wolves in Russia

By Robert A. Toth

MOSCOW, Jan. 27.—The wolves of Russia have been replaced by wild dog packs in several areas of the country, including regions within 20 miles of Moscow.

The report of the packs made this month in Komsomolskaya Pravda, also said that "in some areas the dogs have mated with lone wolves and produced a very tough new generation of hybrid wolf-dogs."

"The dogs and hybrid wolves are very daring beasts of prey," it said. A shepherd was quoted as saying, "They are worse than wolves."

Originally, the wild dogs were stray domestic animals. Whether lost or abandoned on city outskirts, they gravitated to garbage dumps, where they formed packs. When dumps were closed or did not provide enough food, the dogs began roaming the forests.

One pack consisted of 12 animals, highly organized behind a brown male leader. Hunting near Zinzhuk, a village close to Moscow's Yaukovsk Airport, the pack has attacked a village dog and calf, killed two goats at a nearby town, and brought down a deer or elk, the article said.

Hunting is forbidden in the "green ring" surrounding Moscow that includes this area, but villagers nonetheless went after the animals. "They had very poor results," bagging only one dog, the article said.

"The pack was cleverer than the hunters, even escaping" traps that had caught wolves. Hunting dogs are afraid of the wild ones and the wild dogs seem unafraid of people, the article said.

"We are witnessing a surprising occurrence at present," the newspaper said. "The ecological niche of the wolf [which] has been hunted almost to extinction in European Russia] is being occupied by wild dogs." The pack near the airport "is characteristic" of packs in many places in the Moscow region, and wild dogs "are also found in Vladimir."

PLO Is Admitted To 3d World Group

MANILA, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Palestine Liberation Organization was admitted today as the 108th member of the Group of 77, the Third World organization meeting here to develop a common position on international economic issues.

Applications for regional membership for Austria, Poland and the Netherlands were rejected. A conference spokesman said they did not qualify because their annual per-capita incomes by UN figures—more than \$1,000.

A 'Tough New Generation'

Verolinsk, Kaluga and Ivanovo, it said. All four are between 80 and 200 miles from Moscow.

"We Are Lucky"

Discussing the article, a Russian said wild-dog packs lived in an area 70 miles from Moscow, where he owns a summer home. "Near us there are rest homes and sanatoriums and the dogs feed off their dumps," he said, "so in this respect we are lucky." But in other places, they

roam the forests and we think they are quite capable of bringing down a man if they hungry enough," he said. "Such is the unexpected replacement of the wolf in our area," concluded the Komsomolskaya Pravda article, adding: "The wolves themselves are increasing their ranks. According to recent data, their number almost quadrupled in European parts of the country."

© Los Angeles Times

Wilson, Hallgrímsson Finish Talks on Ending the Cod War

LONDON, Jan. 27 (Reuters)—

Talks between Prime Ministers Harold Wilson and Geir Hallgrímsson on the Anglo-Icelandic fishing dispute ended here tonight, and informed British sources said they had hammered out the makings of a possible solution.

Rebels Threaten Further Violence On Bougainville

RABAUL, New Britain, Jan. 27 (Reuters)—Rebel leaders on copper-rich Bougainville declared today that violent secessionist demonstrations that began yesterday will continue until the Papua-New Guinea government meets the wishes of the island's people.

The government, however, sent a steady stream of riot-police reinforcements to the island off the northeast coast of Australia, where the secessionists proclaimed an independent Republic of North Solomons last September.

Sources in Port Moresby said four platoons of police flew to Bougainville today to increase manpower from 800 to 900. Father John Monia, a priest and a leader of the secessionists, said by telephone from Bougainville tonight that they were in full control of the demonstrations.

In the first major statement by a secessionist leader since the trouble began, he said, "The action we are taking is to demonstrate to the government that they must respect us as leaders of our people."

The violence followed an ultimatum from the secessionists to the government demanding 2.7 million Australian dollars (about \$2.4 million) in royalties from the island's copper mine. The ultimatum expired six days ago.

But a brief official statement did not disclose anything of the substance of the four-day talks, nor did it say whether progress had been made.

The statement from Wilson's office said the two secessionist world report to governments and "have been in touch again shortly."

The summit talks began today in search of a compromise to end the bitter "cod" war between the two NATO allies which flared after Iceland extended its fishing limit from miles to 200 Oct. 15 to protect its fish stocks.

Hallgrímsson leaving

Mr. Hallgrímsson was to leave tonight for Reykjavik. He said he was to consult his parliamentary colleagues.

Asked how he felt about a week of talks, he replied, "No comment."

The British sources said agreement now depended whether Mr. Hallgrímsson's cabinet colleagues in his coalition government would go along with the proposals that emerged from the summit.

The talks, which went on a total of 17 hours between two Prime Ministers, centered ways of stopping further depletion of Icelandic cod and amount of fish that British trawlers would be allowed catch within the disputed mile limit.

Mr. Wilson was believed to have made major concessions on the annual catch quota.

3d World News Agency

HEILBRON, Jan. 27 (UPI)—The German and French news agencies have joined a world-wide pool of national agencies of developing countries. The Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported.

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The files are available at:

Office Régionale de Mise en Valeur du Loukkos against payment of a crossed check of DH 250,00 in the name of Monsieur l'Agent Comptable de l'ORMVAL, B.P. 48 at Ksar El Kébir.

Ready for Talks, China Tells EEC

BRUSSELS, Jan. 27 (UPI)—

China has notified the European Economic Community of its readiness to start negotiations for a trade agreement.

The EEC has indicated a desire to hold such talks ever since Peking formally recognized the nine-nation community in September. A Chinese delegation is expected here within the next few weeks.

EEC officials believe the Chinese are mainly interested in a deal which will give them access to EEC technology.

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The Candidates: Ronald Reagan Challenges the Centralization of Government

By Lon Cannon



Ronald Reagan

WASHINGTON (WP)—Back in the days when Ronald Reagan was selling progress as "our country's most important product," he claimed an important advertisement for GE's new television set. The ad was effective, and Mr. Reagan read his script in the usual smiling manner he used in selling GE household products. It was a joke in Hollywood the time about a man who had seen the ad and remarked, "I really didn't need a television, I've got one now."

In anti-Reagan Republican red this remark the other day was reminding about the day when California politicians of both parties had underestimated Mr. Reagan. "It's the same way with this party now and it's going to be the same way with this country," said, shaking his head. "We've underestimated a Reagan, we've underestimated a Reagan, we've underestimated a Reagan."

At the time, the Republican nominee, Mr. Reagan, was a former sports-caster and movie actor who, on the strength of a single speech in the 1964 presidential campaign, launched a political career that soon culminated in his election to the White House.

Little Change

Mr. Reagan, 64, is the first to say that his message against government centralization and de-javir. He said over the years, "The only difference is that I've been on the government for a while." Mr. Reagan said after serving eight years as governor of California. "Then I was

Mr. Reagan demonstrated in a state with a 3-to-2 Democratic party registration margin that he had reached far beyond his own ideological camp. He left office after eight years as governor of California with a higher popularity rating, as measured by Mervyn Field's California poll, than any of his predecessors.

Nevertheless, doubts persist that Mr. Reagan is of presidential quality.

Various Republicans, encouraged by Ford campaign strategists, still believe that a Barry Goldwater of 1964 lurks behind the Reagan smile. Former Kentucky Republican chairman Charles Coy finds Mr. Reagan "as thin as spit on a silt rock."

What Mr. Reagan says and what he does frequently are contradictory.

Tax Increase

Elected in 1966 on a platform of curbing government growth, Mr. Reagan sponsored the largest tax increase in California history, partly because of a deficit he inherited. However, he succeeded in keeping the state work force at a stable level of 103,000 employees and he left a hefty surplus in the Treasury.

Mr. Reagan based much of his original campaign on "cleaning up the mess at Berkeley," a reference to the student disorder at

the University of California. Yet, Mr. Reagan as governor increased funding for the university and the state colleges by 100 per cent while spending for general state operations increased by 50 per cent.

Campaigning continually on the welfare issue, Mr. Reagan finally pushed through the legislature a "welfare reform" measure that significantly reduced the state's case load. But this legislation also raised grants to the poorest recipients to one of the highest levels in the nation.

Mr. Reagan appointed more blacks and Mexican-Americans to

This is one in a series of profiles of the U.S. presidential aspirants.



administration was unmarred by serious scandal and that his judicial appointments were of high quality.

There is agreement, too, that Mr. Reagan was a pro-business governor, as reflected by his regulatory agency appointments, even though he now includes "big business" in his campaign litany of the forces that have brought about government centralization.

Quiet Child

Finally, there is agreement that Mr. Reagan the governor proved to be far more pragmatic than Mr. Reagan the campaigner. Once acquainted with the legislative realities, Mr. Reagan proved adept at modifying his goals without changing his rhetoric. Typically, he would accept a

heavily diluted compromise and represent it as a total victory.

Mr. Reagan came late in life to any serious political philosophy. Born on Feb. 6, 1911, in Tampico, Ill., he was a quiet, somewhat introspective child.

The inclination to perform flowered at tiny Eureka College, near Peoria, Ill., where Mr. Reagan played football and participated in dramatics. He received an acting award for his role in the anti-war play "Aria da Campo," which Mr. Reagan remembers as a sign that "I liked showing off."

It also was at Eureka that Mr. Reagan first displayed his talent for political oratory. He was a leader, as a first-year student, in a student strike directed against academic cutbacks and a ban on dancing, and he gave a speech

that was wildly applauded. In his autobiography, "Where's the Rest of Me," Mr. Reagan said the applause was "heady wine."

It is the performer's ability to relate to his audience that is the common thread in Mr. Reagan's progression from radio sports-caster to movie actor to GE salesman to politician.

52 Films

Mr. Reagan appeared in 52 movies, many of them of the quickly produced, low-budget variety. He never made it to the top, but he drew approving critical notices for his performances in such films as "King's Row," "Dark Victory" and "Brother Rat." He met actress Jane Wyman while working in "Brother Rat" and later married her. She divorced him in 1948 and Mr. Reagan married his second and present wife, Nancy, four years later.

The qualities that are seen in Mr. Reagan by those who have worked for or against him at close quarters are toughness, honesty, and friendliness, combined with reserve.

His success in California was based on his charm, integrity in office and an ability to arouse the emotions of middle-class Americans of both parties against a system that no longer seemed able to maintain control or to deliver on its promises. Judging by what other gover-

nors are saying now, Mr. Reagan's themes anticipated the future. Now that the nation's drift seems to be as "anti-political" as the trend was in California a decade ago, Mr. Reagan is using his old themes as a presidential platform. Basically, he is running against Washington and the grievances against the government that built up over the Vietnam war, Watergate and inflationary recessions.

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U.S. Population Shift May Aid Political Power of South, West

By Robert Reinhold

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (NYT). For the first time in U.S. history, the Southern and Western states will hold a majority of seats in the House after the next census if—as seems likely—the population continues to have its life, in its current pattern and quota.

World leaders by The New York Times, the industrialized Northeast and North Central states, with their sprawling urban centers, will lose agencies of their 225 seats to the "sun belt" states of the South and West when Congress reapportioned after the 1980 census.

The biggest loser would be New York State. Its congressional delegation, diminished by 10 seats in 1970, would lose 10 more, dropping to 30. It seems likely that most of the 10 seats would be squeezed out of the New York City area, where population has been declining steadily for many years. New Jersey would drop by one, to 10, but Connecticut would hold 6.

Nigerian Union Urges Annexing Neighbor State

LAGOS, Jan. 21 (Reuters).—Nigeria's central labor organization has urged the government to annex Equatorial Guinea.

The demand was made by the newly formed Nigerian Labor Congress after an emergency meeting yesterday called to discuss the arrival of several thousand Nigerian laborers from Equatorial Guinea.

"Having regard to the fact that Nigerian labor built up the economy of the island without any compensation and in view of that island's hostility to Nigeria, the ILO calls on the federal government to consider, as a matter of urgency, the imperative necessity to annex that island," the communiqué said.

Nigerian laborers have worked on plantations on the island of Fernando Po, which forms part of Equatorial Guinea. The island often used here as a term for the whole country. Nigeria recently ordered the repatriation of the citizens from the former Spanish colony following the death of 11 laborers in that country.

New York's and New Jersey's losses would be Florida's gain. That state, where the population will grow by 50 per cent in this decade if recent trends persist, would pick up five additional seats in the House, and have, with 20 seats, the seventh-largest delegation.

The growth of California, the most populous state, appears to be leveling off; it would gain no new seats, according to the analysis by The Times.

Last month, in its mid-decade estimates of the populations of the 50 states, the Bureau of the Census reported that 85 per cent of the growth since the last census in 1970 had occurred in the South and West.

The reapportionment of the House also is likely to have a long-range impact on the choice of president. Because the makeup of the Electoral College is based on the number of representatives and senators from each state, Southern and Western candidates may gain greater influence.

The analysis indicates a significant loss of representation in the House by states in a wide Northern belt. Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania would each lose two seats; Missouri, Michigan and Indiana, like New Jersey, would each drop one.

Cities' Losses

On the other side of the political ledger, gains would be registered across the Southern tier of the country. Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Colorado, Texas, Arkansas, North Carolina and Tennessee, like Florida, would each add one or more seats.

Which areas within states will lose or gain will depend on the state legislatures. But a county-by-county examination of demographic figures in all states suggests that the representational losses will be heaviest in such big cities as St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Jersey City, Newark, N.J., and New York. Gaining would be the areas around Phoenix, Albuquerque, N.M., Denver, Houston, Little Rock Ark., and Orlando and Tampa, Fla.

Moreover, even within states where overall representation does not change, the 1980 census might force major redistricting to reflect the shift of population away from metropolitan areas toward small and medium-sized cities. This may further weaken urban influence in Washington.

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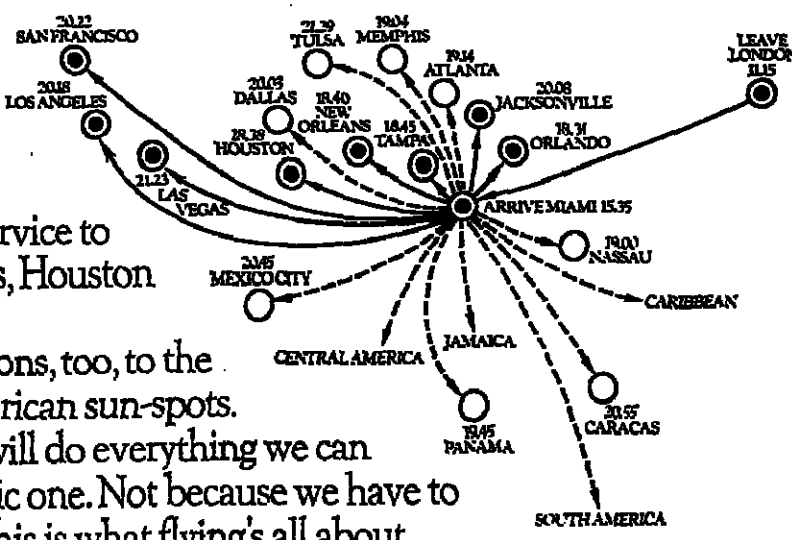
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Good Tactics, Poor Strategy

The U.S. veto of the Security Council resolution on the Middle East was tactically sound. The resolution did introduce a new element into the negotiations that have been under way since the end of the 1973 war—the right of the Palestinians to have their own state, or to return or be compensated for lands now in Israeli hands. Certainly, in light of the complexity of the Palestinian exile situation, the latter is something that should be negotiated, not dictated. The former creates, as a matter of dogma, something that did not exist, except as a Palestinian hope when the negotiations began. The whole Security Council debate, in fact, pre-empted areas that might better have been left to a conference of the parties directly interested.

Nevertheless, there is good reason to question the long-term wisdom of the veto. While the Arabs were not able to form a full European front against the United States and Israel (nor even a solid Arab alignment, Libya refused to participate) the vote did stand at 9 to 1 in favor. The U.S. vote was a solitary one, which is hardly promising for Israel in the months ahead.

Moreover, it can be argued that the Security Council does have the right, legally and morally, to endorse such general principles of a solution as a Palestinian state—after all, it did create one at the same time that it set up Israel. And the resolution did acknowledge, by fairly clear implication, the

right of Israel to exist as a state with secure boundaries.

In other words, it would have been possible to negotiate the details of a settlement which would have given both the Palestinians and the Israelis reasonable rights within the framework of the resolution. And, despite the veto, the resolution and its reception internationally will haunt any further bargaining on the issues. For the existence of some kind of Arab Palestine has been accepted by virtually all the nations—including, it is fair to assume, the United States.

Who is to speak for the Palestinians is another matter. The Palestine Liberation Organization apparently was willing to accept the terms of the resolution; if it reverts to its old notion of a single Palestinian state, including Israel, it will probably get little support even among the Arabs, except from the bitter-enders like Libya. But the lack of Security Council definition of a two-state solution leaves all of this in the air. And the PLO remains the only voice that even pretends to speak for the Palestinians themselves.

The United States is, as the State Department asserted after the veto, "firmly and irrevocably committed to progress in the negotiation of a settlement." But it remains to be seen whether the veto will not have created obstacles as great as those charged against the resolution, obstacles which Israel and the United States will have to face in increasing isolation.

Return to Washington

When the Prime Minister of Israel arrived in Washington Tuesday, he found the mood and preoccupations of the U.S. government somewhat different from those which he encountered as Israel's ambassador in the heady days after the six-day war of 1967.

If there is no loss of underlying sympathy and support for Israel's security and well-being, there is a clear eagerness to move the parties of the Middle East conflict out of diplomatic standstill and into a negotiating process which may reduce the danger of this country—and the world—being drawn into war. Painful compromises cannot be postponed much longer, both by Israel and by the Arab forces arrayed on Israel's frontiers—including the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Rabin reportedly is prepared to accept an early convening of the Geneva Peace Conference a welcome change from his government's earlier resistance to that forum. The problem is that in recent months leaders of the Arab world, backed by the Soviet Union, have upped the ante on that conference; they are insisting that the PLO attend as a full-fledged and independent participant from the very start.

For the United States, let alone Israel, to succumb to such a demand would mark a major concession without the slightest corresponding concession from the PLO or its Arab backers. Certainly the arguments made at the UN Security Council by PLO representatives, invited there over U.S. objections, reveal disappointingly little flexibility on their side.

U.S. Banking Secrecy

How much should the public know about the condition and management of banks? That question has been sharply raised by reports that many banks including 12 of the 50 largest bank holding companies in the United States, were put on a confidential "problem" list by the Federal Reserve Board a year ago and by the more recent disclosure that the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. has 350 state and national banks on its own "problem" list.

Some bankers, as well as some banking regulators, contend that disclosure of reports on specific banks could inflict heavy damage on the U.S. banking system, presumably because disclosure of adverse information might cause banks to fail by undermining public confidence in them. It seems to us, on the contrary, more likely that timely disclosure of such information as the relations of questionable loans to capital could serve to prevent "problem" banks from becoming yet bigger problems.

Back in the Great Depression, when the securities laws were written to protect investors in corporate stock against inadequate or misleading information banks were exempted from the Securities and Exchange Commission's registration and reporting requirements on the ground that public knowledge about the banks' condition might cause panic runs.

But since the development of bank holding companies in the past decade, those

The PLO cannot be accepted as a serious negotiating partner while that organization continues to deny any legitimate standing to Israel, one of the necessary parties to the negotiation. Even Syria, the current best mentor of the PLO, has entered into official and reciprocal agreements with Israel and accepted UN resolutions which acknowledge the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states in the area, including Israel.

Yet the principle of Palestinian participation in peace talks is sound—indeed, necessary, if anything like security and stability is to be achieved for all the peoples of the Middle East. One way out of the impasse might be for the invitations to a conference in Geneva, or some more informal setting, to be couched in terms that imply each participant's recognition of all the others as legitimate parties to a negotiation. The PLO would then be free to accept the diplomatic ground rules—or reject them.

If Prime Minister Rabin and the Ford administration could reach agreement on such an approach, the Israeli leader's Washington visit would mark a step forward. The United States has shown its fidelity to the diplomatic commitments which Secretary of State Kissinger made to Israel at the time of last December's Sinai accord, as witness the firm U.S. position in the current Security Council debate. Now it is for the Israeli government to confirm its determination to enter upon meaningful negotiations for a broad settlement among all the Middle East combatants.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 23, 1901.

MILAN—Giuseppe Verdi is dead. As soon as the news of the great composer's death became known a squadron of the fire brigade, in full uniform, went to pay him military honors. This morning the sculptor Scodò took a cast of the face. Official visits began in the morning. His niece received a telegram from Victor Emmanuel II. Telegrams are arriving from all parts of Italy and the world. In Milan all theaters are closed and will not reopen till after the funeral. He was 88 years of age.

Fifty Years Ago

January 23, 1926.

WASHINGTON—Col. William Mitchell, who was suspended from the Army during a period of five years following a court-martial for insubordination growing out of his criticism of the conduct of the Air Service, announced today that he will resign his commission in order to carry on his campaign for an independent air force as a private citizen. He feels he will be in a better position to continue his fight to strengthen the national defenses, particularly in the air, which is his prime concern.



The Changing Image of Europe's Communists

By James Goldsborough

PARIS.—Judging from the attention they are getting these days, one suspects that the Communists of Western Europe are up to something. In France, Italy and Spain they are trying to sound more democratic than the democrats, and the debate is under way over how much they have "changed."

The whole business has profoundly divided Europe's Socialists and Social Democrats, who do not quite know what to make of the Communists anymore. These disputes within the Socialist family serve better than anything else to show that the Communists are doing something. The question is what.

As Spain's Communist party leader Santiago Carrillo has said, there really is no way you can lump the Communists all together anymore. No matter how much one may mistrust them, one's suspicions would need to be blinding to believe that there is much in common between the way Carrillo and a Portuguese Communist like Alvaro Cunhal view things, or even between Italy's Enrico Berlinguer and France's Georges Marchais.

Many Varieties

Communists appear in as many varieties as the Socialists, and who would claim that West Germany's Helmut Schmidt and France's François Mitterrand have much in common?

Still, there is something the Western Communists have in common, and it is what is new. Strange as it may seem, they all are after power at the same time, and it hasn't always been that way in the past.

In France, as recently as a year ago the Communists appeared to be doing everything possible to stay out of power, to destroy the unity of the left built up by the near presidential loss of 1974 and return to their old brand of Stalinism that traditionally left the party isolated. The Socialists had cut into their electorate, and the analysis was that the Communists would rather be No. 1 in the opposition than No. 2 in the majority.

Less than a year ago in Italy the debate was still going on over the historic compromise. Prior to its congress last spring there was plenty of opposition within the party to Berlinguer's offer of joining forces with the Christian Democrats to rule the country. The opposition came from party members who believed that, to borrow Stalin's phrase, Communists had no business helping "pull the capitalist scoundrel out of the fire." Let them sink in their recession, reasoned this wing of the party.

Italy's Crisis

With the party's success in local elections last June—almost 34 per cent, an altitude high—the dissidents swung solidly behind Berlinguer. With today's government crisis, the party is now in a better position than ever.

The Spanish party, it can be believed Carrillo is the most moderate of all. Carrillo even describes it in unguarded moments as the only centrist force in Spain. Still, illegal, the Spanish party is engaged in a delicate game, for its only hope is to appear both powerful and moderate, though many are going to mistake moderation for weakness.

The Spanish party is betting that Spain will not be able to withstand the institutional strains between reformists and the "bunker" as it is called, the most reactionary Falangist remnants still controlling the Cortes (parliament) and Council of the Realm. The party believes that when the explosion comes the King will have no choice but to form a government representing "all democratic forces," themselves included.

Focus on Portugal

These three Western European parties focus of attention the past year and a half have been Portugal. Portugal today is the only Western European government more than Finland with Communists in it, and the big three Western parties knew there would be fallout on them from Cunhal's performance. Each struck a different position.

The French party reacted slowly, got stuck as Cunhal's

only defender and had to change course abruptly when the Portuguese party overplayed its hand with help from Moscow. The Portuguese events contributed to the French party's reappraisal of its own situation and led to its rapprochement last fall with Berlinguer and the Italians—the same Italians the French used to dismiss as "opportunists."

The Italian party had been embarrassed by the Portuguese and such crude maneuvers as the seizure of the Socialist newspaper Repubblica. The Portuguese party always has claimed that it wasn't behind that, that gaseous elements on the extreme left closed Repubblica, but that made it even worse in the others' eyes for if you can't control your own party you shouldn't be in business.

Carrillo never hid his opinion

of Cunhal. He doesn't like the man and doesn't think he knows anything about the world today. "He was in jail too long," he once told me.

Neither Marchais, Berlinguer nor Carrillo has Cunhal's prison experience, though Carrillo, who is thinking of returning clandestinely to Madrid if the government does not let him in legally, may still get some. These men and their parties have analyzed the Portuguese experience and that of Allende's Popular Front in Chile. They think they know the mistakes and don't plan to repeat them—particularly trying to rule with small majorities or even minorities. They seek broad coalitions.

Does this mean that they are different today, that the parties have changed? When the French

announced before their 22d party congress next month that they no longer believe in the dictatorship of the proletariat, which Lenin made a central tenet of the revolutionary process, does this make the French party into something new today?

Anyone may try to psychoanalyze the Communists. What is apparent is that by force of living in democracies they have come to learn the game and the importance of image. It also is clear that in the very best Leninist tradition they are capable of adapting. Lenin, after all, was the man of two steps forward, one step back. He also was a tactician, who in "Left-Wing Communism an Infantile Disorder," notes that the best way to climb a mountain is by zig-zagging.

When Mud Gets in Your Eyes

By C. L. Sulzberger

BRUSSELS.—Reduced U.S. bargaining power as expressed in its international dealings—above all with the Soviet Union—faithfully mirrors an ever-increasing rise in Moscow's armed strength. Although the Soviet Union is still a relatively weak economic force, especially in agriculture, its industrial, military and technological vigor are impressive.

The Soviet Union is an anomalous country. Its economic base, living standards and productivity are all relatively low as compared with the other superpower, the United States. But by determined allocation of priorities, the Soviet Union has held its own in strategic and space technology and more than held its own in constructing a vast army and navy. It is a giant with feet still deeply imbedded in the mud but head among the stars. As far as we mud got in our eyes.

Thus, although there can be no comparison between the Soviet industrial structure and that of the United States, Moscow is becoming ever stronger and increasingly in a position to gain negotiating advantages at Washington's expense. This is reflected in the latest round of bilateral negotiations conducted by Secretary Kissinger. We got nowhere on Angola, which is collapsing into the arms of pro-Soviet elements. We are gradually slipping in the Middle East. Our initial headstart in the SALT talks has faded.

The United States was incredibly lucky during the quarter

of a century that followed World War II. It depended on an overwhelming military superiority (based on its navy, air force and nuclear weapons) and a constantly expanding economy. However, in the present decade, both these advantages started to draw to an end.

The U.S. economy is recovering, but unsteadily. And the Soviet military machine is clearly ahead in virtually all respects. Thus the two primordial factors giving the United States an edge began to weaken simultaneously.

This is the fundamental cause of an altered world balance. It was, of course, stressed by the U.S. inability to win the costly Vietnam war. It was stressed again by the efforts of a president to enhance his executive power when he was proven unworthy of such increased authority and the attempt ended in his disgrace.

Flexibility

As a consequence of these twin disasters, U.S. self-confidence has been diminished as has the faith of its allies in U.S. military resolve. Moreover, the presidency "has been weakened to such a degree that the chief executive cannot operate with the full authority allotted him by the Constitution."

A democratic society has ample flexibility to eventually right such imbalance and correct fundamental flaws. Yet this requires time, probably a great deal of time. And while that time passes,

the Soviet Union forges ahead in essential domains on which national and diplomatic power are based.

Secretary Kissinger has tried to continue a supple foreign policy that would minimize the damage to the U.S. international position by shifting places on the diplomatic chessboard: China, Japan, West Europe, Israel, Egypt. But his moves are increasingly restricted by the realities of the flabbier position of the United States and by the recognition of these realities abroad.

One inescapable result of a weakened presidency and a consequently strengthened legislative branch is reduced freedom of action which the executive has managed to assert. In foreign policy, Kissinger frequently complains that Congress and the press will supply by congressional committee leaks—are making it impossible for him to act abroad as he would wish. Other nations agree. Esteem for the United States is low and its words are not always heeded as before.

Reduced Faith

When the secretary of state issues warnings that the United States will not tolerate Soviet-Cuban interference in Angola—and such cautions are ignored; when Washington takes a firm stand on the Lebanon, without discernible effect, faith in U.S. leadership is reduced and starts to waver.

This situation need not be considered permanent. Americans, moreover, have often before demonstrated astonishing vitality and an ability to recover from bad problems. Already the economy gives every sign of resuming its previous tendency to expand. And there is no doubt that technical ingenuity has helped produce advances in certain weapons fields which, by their qualitative advantage, overcome some of the Soviet Union's quantitative edge.

But how long will it take to restore some kind of U.S. psychological self-confidence and political serenity? And what will happen to the existing structure of democratic compact and mutually accepted engagement while the bellwether of the flock is getting back in front of it? These are questions of enormous importance and the answers to them remain unclear.

Letters

Mideast Rights

The Arabs claim that the UN Security Council that the Palestinian problem must be solved. The Israelis claim it is only a gimmick used to avoid recognition of Israel's right to exist and aimed at Israel's eventual destruction. Unfortunately, both sides are right. The Palestinian problem is important. But Soviet and Arab leaders who make the most noise at the UN use the Palestinian cause for their own purposes. The crux of the Middle East problem is Arab refusal to admit the right of self-determination for Jews in Israel and the encouragement of Arab extremists by Soviet opportunists who exploit continued conflict to increase Soviet influence.

The Jews in Israel want to be recognized as a people with their own language and culture, and to have their mother tongue an official language used in public schools as the language of instruction and in daily newspapers. They can have these rights only in their own state or in a multi-lingual federation like Switzerland. The Palestinian Arabs have these rights in any Arab state. Even Palestinian Arabs in refugee camps have these rights today, and nobody threatens to take them away.

Arab nationalists claim that the Jewish people and their Hebrew language are artificial intrusions in the "Arab World." But several million Jews who

have grown up in the Middle East are not intruders. The majority of Israel's present population are Middle Eastern Jews who have lived in the area as long as the Arabs. The rights of these Jews and their claims for lost homes and property in Arab countries must be considered on the same footing as claims of Palestinian Arab refugees. But Arab extremists insist that these Jewish people do not deserve any rights. They want to destroy Israel and create a "secular democratic" state where everyone is forced to speak Arabic.

The first step toward Middle East peace must be recognition that Jews deserve rights which Palestine Arab refugees already have. Otherwise Jews will view all territorial concessions as the first step toward eventual annihilation. But—once Jewish self-determination is accepted in principle, without any commitment to territorial boundaries, the necessary atmosphere for concessions can be created.

HARRY J. LIFKIN

Rehovot, Israel.

Case of Compromise

President Kennedy formed a liaison with Judith Exner, who was carrying on with Sam Giancana and John Roselli, who were going to kill Fidel Castro for the CIA, which was acting on behalf of President Kennedy. Who compromised whom?

DAVID DORRANCE

Paris.

Suggested for U.S. Economy

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—Modest claimers about "the difficulties in forecasting" and the "great deal we have to learn" distinguish this year's report of the President's economic advisers. Surprisingly so. For in fact the economists at least know what they don't know.

They don't know how to arrest high and stubborn inflation without clobbering economic activity, especially jobs, to a point where a new stimulus required. So the true challenge is the challenge which the President's economic advisers behind a fig leaf of insufficient information—is to find new techniques for softening the harsh shock between inflation and unemployment.

New techniques are needed to cause the general economic conditions of the advanced industrial countries are moved. Up until 1968, except during periods of war, the main industrial countries experienced only slight or temporary inflationary pressure. Between 1955 and 1965, for example, the rise in the consumer price index of the three major economies of the industrial world—the United States, West Germany and Japan—never exceeded 7 per cent in a single year.

Inflation Rates

In 1968 and 1969, however, inflation became pervasive. In 1973 and 1974—thanks to its part to big rises in oil and prices—the rates began to rise through the roof. In the United States, the increase was 12.6 per cent in 1973 and 11.6 per cent in 1974. Except for West Germany (where prices rose over 8 per cent in 1973 and over 7 per cent in 1974) other countries did not worsen. Japan came close to 2 per cent in 1973 and 1974. In both years Britain and Italy were over 20 per cent in 1974.

In restraining this inflation, all the advanced countries followed the traditional recipe of trying to curtail general demand for goods by higher interest rates and smaller government outlays.

But even to achieve those satisfactory cuts in inflation, a social cost paid was terrific. Japan and West Germany experienced their first serious drops in the power sector. In the United States, the power sector is now only starting to show weak recoveries. The United States underwent its worst recession since the war—with unemployment rising to 9.2 per cent and production facilities used less than 75 per cent.

Continuing the same line policy will have equally bad results. Though the recession has been turned around in the United States, unemployment due to stay high for years—close to 10 per cent this year—dropping slowly until it is below 5 per cent only in 1980. The recovery is so fragile that efforts to stimulate it by government action are not wrongly skimped because they might set off a new inflationary spiral beginning at the present 7 per cent level.

Nothing in the Constitution, however, says the United States has to continue the same universally discredited economic policy. There are a whole range of measures which can be taken to hold down inflation without promoting unemployment. One calls for an incomes policy whereby the government proves guidelines for other pressures to check inflationary price-wage rises. That approach is particularly important this year in view of the wage negotiations coming up with rubber workers, truckers and auto workers who have big demands for a catch-up in the cost of living.

One-Time Cuts

A second possibility would be one-time cuts in various areas—mainly payroll taxes and taxes which drive unions to push for higher wages. A third possibility would be stockpiling raw materials to prevent a run-up in prices by cartel either domestic or foreign. Measures such as these do not fit any formal model of the economy. They are not immaculate but messy and small. Still, many officials inside the administration and most Democrats favor them in one form or another.

The reason they are not applied is not for the lack of knowledge cited over and over again in the economic report. The true reason—the reason a country will continue to experience soaring prices, high unemployment, fragile recovery and the danger that new stimulus will set off a truly inflationary boom—is the doctrinaire opposition of the President and his advisers to using government influence over the economy.

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July 10 1976

NEW YORK, Jan. 27. Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

COMMODITIES AND UNIT

FOODS

Cocoa beans, 1 lb. 1.75 1.75
Coffee A Santos, lb. 1.07 1.07

TEXTILES

Princetons 68-80 38 38

U.S. Commodity Prices

CORN (5000 bu)		Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Mar	2.61	2.62	2.63	2.64	2.65	2.66	2.67	2.68	2.69	2.70	2.71
Apr	2.62	2.63	2.64	2.65	2.66	2.67	2.68	2.69	2.70	2.71	2.72
May	2.63	2.64	2.65	2.66	2.67	2.68	2.69	2.70	2.71	2.72	2.73
Jun	2.64	2.65	2.66	2.67	2.68	2.69	2.70	2.71	2.72	2.73	2.74
Jul	2.65	2.66	2.67	2.68	2.69	2.70	2.71	2.72	2.73	2.74	2.75
Aug	2.66	2.67	2.68	2.69	2.70	2.71	2.72	2.73	2.74	2.75	2.76
Sep	2.67	2.68	2.69	2.70	2.71	2.72	2.73	2.74	2.75	2.76	2.77
Oct	2.68	2.69	2.70	2.71	2.72	2.73	2.74	2.75	2.76	2.77	2.78
Nov	2.69	2.70	2.71	2.72	2.73	2.74	2.75	2.76	2.77	2.78	2.79
Dec	2.70	2.71	2.72	2.73	2.74	2.75	2.76	2.77	2.78	2.79	2.80

SHELL EGGS (2500 doz)

Mar 2.61 2.62 2.63 2.64 2.65 2.66 2.67 2.68 2.69 2.70 2.71 2.72

SOYBEANS (5000 bu)

Mar 4.80 4.81 4.82 4.83 4.84 4.85 4.86 4.87 4.88 4.89 4.90 4.91

SOYBEAN OIL (50000 lb)

Mar 15.00 15.01 15.02 15.03 15.04 15.05 15.06 15.07 15.08 15.09 15.10 15.11

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 27

-75/76- Stocks and Bonds					-75/76- Stocks and Bonds					-75/76- Stocks and Bonds						
High	Low	Div	Yield	Change	High	Low	Div	Yield	Change	High	Low	Div	Yield	Change		
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Substitute Gives Pro Bowl to NFC

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 27 (AP).—Mike Boryla of the Philadelphia Eagles, a quarterback who was not supposed to be within 1,000 miles of the Pro Bowl, hit St. Louis' Mel Gray with an eight-yard touchdown pass with 1:09 left to lift the National Football Conference to a 23-20 victory over the American Conference last night.

Boryla was a substitute for a substitute. Minnesota's Fran Tarkenton was picked for the game, but had a sore arm and was scratched. Dallas' Roger Staubach, who was chosen to replace Tarkenton, had sore ribs as a result of a Super Bowl pounding and could not make it either.

National Football League officials tried to get New Orleans' Archie Manning, who had reported a sore arm. So did Steve Bartkowski of Atlanta and James Harris of Los Angeles.

They finally settled on Boryla, a sometimes starter in his second year in the league.

Boryla's scoring pass to Gray capped a 30-yard drive set up by a razor-sharp punt return in which Detroit's Len Barry took a lateral and raced 50 yards to the AFC 30.

It put the NFC in the lead for the first time and overcame what appeared to be a commanding lead sparked by two long punt returns by Billy Johnson of the Houston Oilers.

Johnson's runs

Johnson raced 90 yards to a touchdown with one punt and 55 yards to set up a field goal with another return as the American Conference took a 20-16 lead that held up until the final 60 seconds.

Johnson's 90-yard fourth-quarter scoring run broke by eight yards a Pro Bowl punt-return record set by Dallas' Mel Renfro in 1971.

Lawrence McCutcheon of the Los Angeles Rams got off a 43-yard run from scrimmage to break O.J. Simpson's record in that category.

The American Conference squad had been installed as a one-touchdown favorite over the National Conference team. But odds-makers had to do without such traditional information as momentum and team unity in making their prediction.



Stenmark Keeps World Cup Lead

ZWISSEL, West Germany, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden, the 19-year-old leader in this season's World Ski Cup standings, won a giant slalom here today with a stylish performance that drew cheers from the 30,000 spectators.

Sliding with ease, Stenmark completed the two legs in the last World Cup event before next month's winter Olympics in a total time of 2 minutes 28.96 seconds.

Second in 2:29.13 was reigning World Cup-holder Gustavo Thoeni of Italy. Thoeni led in the first leg, 11/100ths of a second faster than Stenmark, who was second. But the Swede outthrew him with a fine second run in 1:13.83, ahead of the Italian's 1:14.11. It was marginally slower than Swiss ace Heidi Hemmi's 1:13.72, best time of the day in either leg, which raised Hemmi from ninth in the first leg to sixth overall.

Hans Hinterseer of Austria finished third overall. Switzerland's Engelhard Pargatzel was fourth and Italy's Piero Gros fifth.

Gros is second in the World Cup standings with 168 points, ahead of Thoeni with 160 and Austrian downhill expert Franz Klammer, who did not race today because he said he expected no points from a giant slalom. Klammer has 156.

Stenmark, who now has 191 points, said he liked the short course here. It was his first World Cup giant slalom victory of the season after three special slalom victories.

"The short track suited me very well, since I am really better at the slalom," he said.

The race, the first World Cup event at this resort in the Bayerischer Wald mountains near the Czechoslovak border, was held on a 1,500-meter course with an altitude differential of 410 meters. There were 56 gates in both legs.

Good Conditions

With severe frost last night and throughout the day after fresh snow during the weekend, the skiers enjoyed first-class conditions and the quality of the track held up well enough for several later starters to turn in good performances.

Visibility ranged from very good during the first half of the first leg, when the sun shone brightly, to average over the rest of the event. Some skiers were hampered by the sudden appearance of patches of thin mist and, during the second leg, there were occasional flurries of light snowfall.

Europe Finals

MARBELLA, Spain, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—Yugoslavia was provisionally chosen here today as the venue for the June semifinals and final of the 1976-77 European soccer championship.

The executive committee of the European Football Union chose Yugoslavia to stage the last three matches in the competition, provided Yugoslavia reaches the semifinals.

If it fails, the matches will be held in West Germany, with the same provision about qualification for the semifinals, with Belgium and then Holland in reserve if neither Yugoslavia nor West Germany reach the last four.

Hoosiers Win No. 27 in Basketball

YORK, Jan. 27 (UPI).—Indiana has not been nearly as aggressive as last season, but it has been every bit as effective. Hoosiers, who have had about 100 points a game this season, took their 27th consecutive victory over the Big Ten today, beating the Iowa Hawkeyes 75-62.

Indiana's victory over Iowa was the 27th consecutive conference win for the Hoosiers, who are now 27-0 in Big Ten play.

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Football Hall of Fame Picks Taylor, 2 Others

Fullback Had 8,597 Yards

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (UPI).—Instead of sweeping wide into the end zone, Jim Taylor chose to charge into and through one of the Chicago Bears' defensive backs as if the tackler had been a paper hoop. When the Green Bay Packers were viewing films of that touchdown during the 1962 season, Vince Lombardi turned to his fullback,

"But you had a clear path to the outside," the coach said.

"You got to sting 'em a little, coach," Taylor replied.

In the Packers' glory years, Taylor stung his opponents hard and often. "The impact of meeting Jim Taylor after five years is greater than meeting Sam Huff at the same point," said one of the Chicago Bears' defensive backs as if the tackler had been a paper hoop.

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Jim Taylor charging through middle in 1965 season.

Flaherty, Ford Are Selected

By Dave Brady

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI).—Pro football was a smash hit in this city from the outset in 1937 because the Redskins' founder, George Preston Marshall, discovered a championship coach in Ray Flaherty the year before in Boston.

The Flaherty regime ended with a stunning upset of the Chicago Bears for the NFL championship in 1942. He then enlisted in the Navy at 39, never to return here.

He proved in the post-World War II era that he still had the winning touch by taking the New York Yankees to the All-American Conference to two division titles.

Flaherty operated with only one assistant, in contrast to today's squads of specialists.

When he coached the Yankees, he taped the ankles of his premier running back, Spec Sanders, himself, "because I can do it better than anyone else I know."

As a player, Flaherty got his training at \$150 a week for 27 games on a barnstorming trip with Red Grange, the big attraction under the aegis of the late C.C. (Cash and Carry) Fyfe, a promoter who gained wider fame for staging a cross-country walking contest, or "bunion derby."

"Very Happy"

Flaherty, 72, said yesterday of his induction into the Pro Football Hall of Fame, "I thought they had forgotten about me, since I knew my name had come before but had been voted down in two or three close ballots. I'm certainly very happy. It is one of the finest things that ever happened to me."

"Today's game is one of specialists," he observed. "When I was coach, the players went both ways. Many of today's players couldn't do that."

"But, then, many of the players of my day could not play today. Our halfbacks might be able to run and catch but they could not play today's flanker position because they didn't have the blinding speed necessary today."

"And we didn't change line-men on passing downs as some teams do now."

Len Ford

The late Len Ford, chosen for Hall of Fame induction along with Flaherty and Jim Taylor, was born in the Anacostia section of Washington when his schools were still segregated. He had no chance to become a Redskin because, when he graduated in 1948, after making All-America twice at the University of Michigan, the Redskins still had a no-black policy.

Ford landed with the Cleveland Browns in their championship year and played against the Redskins in Washington when the Redskins were in decline.

He and Baltimore's Gino Marchetti were chosen as defensive ends on the NFL's all-1950s team. He finished his career with Green Bay in 1958.

College Ratings

YORK, Jan. 27 (UPI).—The Press International Board of college basketball ratings, which has been in operation since 1950, has announced its ratings for the 1976-77 season. The ratings are based on a combination of factors, including team performance, coaching, and player talent.

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Walker Is Given Nurni Prize

BERLIN, West Germany, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—The Olympic Games National Society awarded its Nurni Memorial Prize for long-distance running yesterday to world mile and half-mile champion John Walker of New Zealand.

The women's prize was awarded to West German long-distance runner Christa Vahlensieck. The prize was awarded to a nation which has won the most Olympic medals.

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Team Castigated for Drinking, Swearing

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